

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

The plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for raising the necessary funds for the support of the Government, is contained in the following summary:

Expenditures for 6 months, from Jan'y 1st to 1st July, 1865,	\$300,000,000
For redemption of notes, as proposed,	60,000,000
Estimated amount of floating debt,	114,000,000
Expenditures from 1st July, 1865, to 1st Jan'y 1866,	300,000,000
Total,	\$774,000,000

To meet these demands, taxation and loans are proposed as follows:

Taxation, including tithes,	\$360,000,000
Sale of 500 million Bonds and certificates of indebtedness,	400,000,000
Import and Export dues and miscellaneous drafts,	6,000,000
Total,	\$774,000,000

1st. It is recommended to repeal so much of the act of 17th February as provides that the value of the tax in kind shall be deducted from the ad valorem tax on agricultural property, and so much as provides that the property tax shall be deducted from the income tax.

By this change, it is estimated that the necessary amount will be raised; and it is argued that the inequalities of the most prominent taxation will be removed. It appears that there was a tax on productions of the value of one billion, four hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars, which yielded ten per cent., amounting to \$145,000,000.

The assessed value of the property thus taxed, in its production amounted to two billion, nine hundred million, seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty cents. The gross income, it is apparent, was fifty per cent. By calculation then, an estate agricultural of the value of \$100,000, subject to an ad valorem tax of 5 per cent.,—\$5,000—yielded a gross income of \$50,000. The title of this income (\$5,000) paid the property tax, and left \$45,000 of income.

A Government lender, on the other hand, of a hundred thousand dollars, who received 8 per cent. bonds for investment, would have an income of \$8,000 thereon, while taxed on his whole property of \$100,000, 5 per cent. his net balance then of income would remain \$8,000.

This inequality operated worse on the banks, who have been liberal lenders to the Government, as will appear from the example cited in the Secretary's report.

Last May, when the currency had reached such a point of depression that ruin then as now stared us in the face, the common demand was for taxation on currency; and for an aid to the curtailment of the circulation, the creation of 4 per cent. bonds, receivable for public use and for one year non-taxable. The popular voice indicated a general anxiety for a measure of this sort; the opinion being that redundant circulation was the evil, and that being suppressed, prices would come down and a normal condition be restored. But no sooner was the public wish accepted, than speculators commenced their operations. The cry was raised of breach of Government faith, and distrust was added to the errors of legislation. The result was, that what with the credit of the tax in kind, and the income tax, and the payment in 4 per cent. bonds, the reduction of the currency failed of effect, and extortion and speculation continued their destructive work; while the poor who held the old currency have been the principal sufferers, many of them falling into the hands of sharpers who shaved them close.

The Secretary recommends the collection of the taxes quarterly, which plan will regularly restore the withdrawn circulation, and keep up the resources of the country without extending the issue. To show the ability to bear this taxation, the Secretary presents the estimates of the taxes paid this year:

Total amount	\$374,188,414
Credit of the tax in kind and the income tax	\$128,787,245
Balance,	\$245,401,169
Tax on Treasury notes of 33 1/3 per cent.	\$236,264,000
Total,	\$481,665,169

Tax in 1864: Of this, only the tax in kind and the tax paid in currency, was received in aid of the Treasury, making \$185,527,481. With the lesser tax of \$360,000,000 proposed, the Treasury will be aided by a greater receipt of \$174,472,569.

The Secretary adds to these the further recommendations, that all Government obligations should be freed from taxation, except on the income derived therefrom, and that income taxes be made uniform.

It is clearly to the interest of the Government to exalt the public credit; and the best made of doing so, is to leave unhampered the Bonds and securities, stocks and loan,

which it makes. The effect of this will be to retain these securities in the hands of our own people, to make them favorite investments, and to benefit the people at large by giving stability to the national faith.

These are some of the measures recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are the conclusion arrived at by a mature and experienced financier, after much observation, study and reflection. In their adaptation to the national wants and their sufficiency for the national relief, he expresses confidence; and for their success, he pledges his official responsibility. It is to be hoped that Congress will open its eyes to the actual necessities—that its proneness to tinker, will for the once be dispensed with, and that it will accept for experiment, a digested and carefully constructed plan, rather than go the old operation of improvising ill suggested and worse considered measures. Let Congress pass the budget, as a whole, and shift the responsibility on shoulders willing to assume it. The people will be glad to see so distinct an approach to wiser and more conservative legislation.

We have not noted the other recommendations of the Secretary. They appear to have engaged the favorable consideration of Congress, and we hope for a good result from the trial of a scheme put forth by one who has already won the popular confidence.

State Existence.

The Savannah Republican suggests that in this particular crisis the doctrine of State existence is in far greater peril and infinitely more worthy of solicitude, care and patriotic efforts than States rights, which some appear to fancy somebody has been invading. The same paper thinks that States rights are in no danger so long as our present worthy Chief Magistrate shall preside over the Confederacy, and says "he has approved no act from the beginning of his administration till now that has not been sustained as constitutional and just by a solemn adjudication from that rigid States right tribunal, the Supreme Court of our own State, and the verdict of such a body should allay the fears, if it does not stagger the opinions, of those who can hardly be considered better judges or more deeply interested, than they. We are all for States rights, and consequently there is nobody to fight on that question. Let us expend our belligerent propensities against the Yankees, who are trying to reduce us to servile bondage. This is now the work of all true patriots, and when finished there will be time enough to spare to indulge in speculations and theories on the principles of the Government. Above all, there should be no war among ourselves now. Harmony is necessary for success, and all difference of opinion on points not vital to liberty can be very well adjusted hereafter.

We should have no politics now except to whip the enemy. Nine-tenths of the issues that have convulsed our country in the last thirty years, were sheer humbugs, got up by politicians to carry them into office, or for the purpose of revenge when disappointed in their aspirations. It is so in this war upon the Confederate Government by a party who are willing to yield to no authority that does not square with their own individual opinions.

Arrival of Prisoners.

Our transports, under the direction of Commissioner Hatch, left here at 4 1/2 a. m. yesterday, and appeared on the exchange ground at the time appointed. From some cause unexplained, the Yankee ships did not come to time, but came up about 4 p. m. The disappointment was very great in the city, as an immense multitude of both sexes and all colors, had collected at the wharf and in the neighboring windows and verandahs, to witness and greet the arrival of our war and prison worn veterans. The boats containing the precious freight came up to the wharf between seven and eight o'clock at night, and were received with loud and long huzzas by the immense multitude. A fine band of music sounded forth a cordial welcome, to which our returned patriots as cordially responded. Some time was consumed in getting the men off the boats, especially the sick, who numbered over two hundred, the whole number by the arrival being eleven hundred. The sick were taken in vehicles to the Wayside Home, where the noble women of Savannah vied with each other in giving them food, and making them comfortable. Those who could walk were marched, under escort from the Reserve Battalion to the parade ground south of the Park, where comfortable tents and the greatest abundance of provisions had been prepared for them.

The boats again went down this morning and another batch is expected early in the afternoon.

We intend to give the names and commands of all the prisoners, as soon as they can be obtained. They will remain here a few days until they can be rested, furloughed, and, we hope, paid off. The following officers were brought up last evening:—*Savannah Republican* 15th.

Among the names given by the *Republican*, we find these from North Carolina, viz: Dr. S. L. Goldine, 21st Regt., Capt. Sharpe, 4th Cavalry, and T. Albright, 53d N. C. Regiment.

The *Savannah Republican* adds: "As we close this article, the boats are arriving with another supply of about fifteen hundred prisoners." We shall publish the names of all North Carolinians returned as soon as we receive them in our Savannah exchanges.

One of our exchanges, we do not remember which, gives the Congress a hint about agricultural details or exempts, worthy of its consideration. It says these details should be based upon what men made this year, and not the number of hands they have, for some men who go to work earnestly, make more with ten hands than others do with twenty, and some make more with fifteen than others do with twice that number. Certainly, if men do not exert themselves to raise a surplus, their places better be filled by those who will do so.

From Atlanta. We submit from our Georgia exchanges received yesterday, all the information they contain concerning the operations of the enemy at Atlanta, and the rumored evacuation of that city. This latter report is corroborated by the Yankee papers, extracts from which we publish on our first page; but that he intends a move upon Montgomery and Mobile, and Charleston via Macon and Augusta, as intimated, we are incredulous. More probably Sherman is merely changing his base, preparatory to an evacuation of Georgia.

The *Macon Intelligencer* of the 15th, says: By our last most reliable reports from Atlanta, we learn that Gen. Schofield with some twenty thousand Yankees in that city, Thursday the 10th. The forces had been engaged during several days in destroying all articles and material that they could not carry with them. The evidences that they were evacuating the place, were very plain, and there is little doubt that, at the present moment, the enemy is making his retreat with as much rapidity and security as possible. They say there is no reason for their retaining the City any longer, the object of its capture and the influence of their occupation having been only to effect the election. That being secured, there is nothing farther to be gained, therefore the enemy will make good his retreat and concentrate at other points.

They have made a strong depot and fortifications at Powder Springs, and exhibit in some of their movements, a disposition to occupy that point for awhile, but other maneuvers indicate to shrewd military observers very distinctly that the real movement is to completely evacuate their late line of operations.

Another especial indication of this, is that all the sympathizers who are affiliated with them, have taken their flight Northward. Duncanson, Schofield, Markham, Stone and all the rest of the mongrel cubs took their departure early last week. The curse of their traitorous presence will no more disgrace Atlanta, for all of which we should be devoutly thankful.

The Yankees have informed those from whom we get our information, that they will blow up that portion of the city that they cannot burn. We cannot imagine how the place can be more effectually destroyed than it has been, for at the present moment it stands in its desolation and ruin the most disastrous wreck that the vandals have made on the continent. All that is wanting to complete its destruction is to sow its streets with salt.—*Macon Intelligencer*, 15th.

The *Macon Southern Confederacy* of the 15th has the following:

There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday in reference to reports from Atlanta. Parties who came down on the train this evening from Bear Creek, state that large fires have been seen in the direction of the city for several days past. "These opinions, founded upon the representations of persons recently through the lines, are at variance. All reports, however, agree that Sherman is burning the houses and a portion of his wagons. Mrs. Boring, who was arrested as a spy near Rough and Ready, says a number of Yankee officers, with whom she talked, told her that they were going to take Montgomery. Mr. Hayden reports that they are building large winter quarters at Powder Springs, and thinks that they intend tearing up the railroad from Marietta to Atlanta, and using the iron for building a branch to that place.

The telegraph brings Northern news of the 10th. It was reported North that Sherman had burned Atlanta, and at the head of five troops was marching on Charleston. The Herald says that the report was not credited in military circles at Washington.

From all we can gather we are inclined to the opinion that Sherman has burned a great portion of the city and will fall back beyond the Chattahoochee to winter. This movement is influenced by the danger of having the bridge across the river burned, which might be done any day, and would cut off the Garrison from their supplies.

As improbable as the reports of Sherman's movements appear, it would be well enough to look after him very closely.—*Confederacy*. The *Macon Confederate* of the 15th says: It is rumored up the road that Atlanta has been taken and that the Federalists are preparing to leave the city on Saturday morning. One escaped Confederate prisoner also reports the same statement. We trust the rumor will prove correct.

The *Intelligencer* has also the following: A portion of the troops under Gen. Iverson attacked Atlanta at sunrise on the 9th inst. Col. Hannon on the South, skirmished heavily with the enemy, driving them from a redoubt. His loss 1 killed and 11 wounded and 1 missing. That of the enemy unknown; a number of dead were left on the field. The enemy being largely reinforced, Col. H. retired. Gen. Lewis approached within four hundred yards of the breastworks on the East side and opened with artillery, driving the enemy inside. They showed a tolerably good line along the breastworks and it was not deemed prudent to push the attack. Gen. Lewis sustained no loss.

A correspondent of the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* writes as follows:

NEAR JONESBORO, Ga., Nov. 10, 1864. A spirited engagement took place yesterday morning, a mile southwest of Atlanta, between about a thousand of our cavalry, who fought on foot, and the enemy, variously estimated at from a thousand to fifteen hundred. Young's cavalry regiment on our side was principally engaged. Our troops were commanded by Col. Hannon, acting as Brigadier General.

We drove the enemy from their first breastworks to the rear of their siege fortifications, and then our troops were withdrawn. Young's regiment, though many of them had never been under fire, fought with great coolness and bravery. Their Colonel was the only one of the regiment on horseback and was a conspicuous mark for the enemy, but was not harmed. His fearlessness produced a fine effect on his men.

The following explains Hood's situation: Tusculum is on the south, and Florence on the north side of the Tennessee river, and the distance between them is only five or six miles. South Florence is immediately opposite Florence on the river. We do not suppose that any of these accounts have come founded it with Florence. It therefore appears, from concurrent reports, that our army, on the 4th inst., held both sides of the Tennessee river, and Forrest commanded the river below them, so that there was no immediate danger of an assault on the position by Yankee gunboats. Sherman, it seems from the Yankee ac-

counts, was "pursuing" Hood. He must, therefore, be south of the Tennessee river, perhaps in the neighborhood of Decatur. But this Yankee account may be intended for deception.

"Foreign Battalion."

We observed a notice several days since, in the *Salisbury Watchman*, that a considerable number of foreigners, (mostly Irish) yankee prisoners of war there, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy and had departed for the point where "Foreign Battalions" were being formed. A correspondent of the *Columbia South Carolinian* of last Tuesday, gives the following account of the formation of these Battalions:

I witnessed, on yesterday, a very interesting and commendatory scene. At the camp of the "Foreign Battalion," over four hundred Yankee released prisoners of war took the oath of allegiance and swore fealty to support in arms, the Confederacy.

The battalion numbers at present over six hundred men, all of whom have been prisoners, and are foreigners. They represent every nationality in Europe, and speak generally only their mother language. They are in general unsophisticated in the policy of nations, and are nearly as willing to fight for one country as another.

The oath of fealty was administered to them in the presence of all their officers, and before the post chaplain, O'Connell, who addressed them in their various languages, and with the happiest apparent effect.

Cheer after cheer went up for "their" new Confederacy, and warmly did they cheer for their new and mainly colonel and their other officers.

It has been informed by persons of approved probity, that several thousand of such men are most willing to join our ranks and aid our cause.

The *Savannah News* adds: "We understand that a considerable number of prisoners of war, foreigners by birth, whose terms of service in the Yankee army having expired have been denied the privilege of exchange, have taken the oath and entered the Confederate service here. We are of opinion that if the true character of the issue between the puritanical, intolerant, proscriptive, fanatical North, and the enlightened, liberal and conservative South, were better understood by the European masses, especially the Catholics, whom the North would, a few years ago, have proscribed and disfranchised, placing them on the social and political level of the negroes—we say if the true issue between the two sections was better understood, we believe the South would have the sympathy and aid of thousands of brave, misguided men who are now in the ranks of the Yankee army, and aid with their bayonets to force upon the South a tyrannous more cruel and debasing than any that Europe has ever experienced. Religious freedom on this continent owes much to the South, for had not Yankee fanaticism laid slay to our brave Yankees, whose time had been devoted to combat, it would long since have been engaged in a life and death crusade against the Catholic rebellion."

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* says: On Sunday morning last, two hundred native Irishmen, who have been Federal prisoners of war for over twelve months past, reached this city, from Florence, S. C., and passed through on their way to join Hood's army. They are all strong, hearty and robust looking men, and are now on their way to join the army of Tennessee. They have expressed a wish, that they may be allowed to join the gallant Gen. Pat Cleburne's corps, that General being a native of their own dear Ireland. They all swear vengeance against the enemy if they are ever lucky enough to meet him in the tented field.

The above parties represent that a large number of native born Yankees, whose time was out, desired to take the same oath and join the Confederate States army, but that the authorities at Richmond refused them this privilege.

We have no doubt these men all give a good account of themselves, and prove a valuable acquisition to Gen. Hood's army.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Several Kegs NAILS and TACKS, for making wood bottom shoes, and BRADS for both heels. CREECH & LITCHFORD'S, Com. Merch's and Auctioneers.

Good for Georgia.

The following Preamble and Resolutions passed the Senate of the Georgia Legislature by a unanimous vote, on Tuesday last.—Their adoption by the House is expected with a like unanimity:

Whereas, the war waged against us during the past year has been marked by a fierceness and cruelty well calculated to try the courage of our people and test the wisdom and ability of our Government; and whereas, under Divine Providence the conduct of our armies in the field, no less than the general management of our civil affairs, has given the country renewed confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and virtue of our Chief Executive, Jefferson Davis; and whereas, an expression of the sense of our people on this subject is becoming and proper on the part of their representatives; be it therefore—

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Georgia are due and hereby tendered to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, for his able, fearless and impartial conduct of our Government during the past year, and that our confidence in his wisdom, purity and patriotism is unshaken and without abatement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to the President, and also the President of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, with the request that they be laid before their respective bodies.

FROM BELOW.—From Plymouth and Washington, we have nothing of interest—at the former place we understand the Yankees have a small garrison—the rumor that the place was destroyed and evacuated is erroneous. Only a few houses were burnt, and they were burnt because they were obstructions in the range of some of the fortifications. The enemy have not yet occupied Washington—there have been no gun boats near the Town as yet.—*Turkey Southerner*.

The Newport (N. B.) Argus has this paragraph:

A TWENTY YEARS' WAR.—Col. George stated in his speech in this town, on Saturday last, that General Butler had told his partner, Wm. L. Foster, Esq., while on a recent visit to the army of the Potomac, that the re-election of Lincoln would be equivalent to a twenty years' war.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., in Halifax county, N. C., at the residence of the bride, by John J. Goodwin, Mrs. MARTHA W. JOHNSON, and A. F. SHERMAN, of Halifax, N. C.

In Nash county, on the 13th October, by Rev. J. Johnson, Mr. C. W. W. WOODWARD, to Miss VIRGINIA GRAY.

Tribute of Respect.

HIGH POINT LODGE, A. Y. M. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our friend and brother, J. M. F. HARRISON, therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely regret his death and deeply sympathize with his afflicted family. Resolved, That though not a member of this Lodge, yet he was endeared to us by his many many and social qualities, being regarded with affection and esteem as one in whom the cardinal virtues of our order most conspicuously shone forth.

Resolved, That as we cherish his memory, and desire to imitate his example, the members of this Lodge be requested to wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon record and a copy thereof be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and also forwarded to the *Confederate* for publication.

A. V. SULLIVAN, E. F. SKALLWOOD, JACOB T. BROWN, W. P. PUGH, W. M. JACOB T. BROWN, Sec'y. November 12, 1864.

JUST RECEIVED.

Several Kegs NAILS and TACKS, for making wood bottom shoes, and BRADS for both heels. CREECH & LITCHFORD'S, Com. Merch's and Auctioneers.

LOST, OR STOLEN.

From the subscriber on Wednesday afternoon, a BULL PUP, about twelve months old, the said Pup is white, with black head and ears. Any person finding said Pup and returning him to me, will be liberally rewarded. Apply at So. Express Office. F. H. DEWEY. Nov 19-44t

A SITUATION WANTED.

By a young Lady, who has had two years' experience in teaching, in some school or private family as instructress of Higher English and French. She is particularly desirous of teaching Mathematics, and can furnish the best of references as regards qualifications, position, &c. Address immediately, stating terms, Miss A. P., Enfield, N. C. nov 19-24wt

FOR RENT.

A pleasant Family Residence, in this city, situated two hundred yards east of X. A. B. Hotel, in a large grove. The Residence contains five rooms; supplied with gas; an excellent kitchen and all necessary outbuildings. A large garden, containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January next. Apply to J. KINSEY. Petersburg Express copy six times and send bill to this office.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS!!

FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW OR LARD.

I want to purchase a large amount of Beeswax, Tallow and Lard; for which I will exchange "Cotton Yarns" on favorable terms, or I will pay the highest cash price. Address R. T. BERRY, Graham, N. C. nov 19-41t

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Potatoes, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods. Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wood, can also list at the above times. F. G. POSTER, NATHAN IVY, Assessors. nov 19-41wt

Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Orr's resolution was adopted, requesting the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report the facts, so far as they can be obtained, relative to the lawless seizure and capture of the Confederate steamer Florida in the bay of Bahia, and what action should be taken by this Government to redress the outrage.

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., introduced resolutions, declaring the determination of Congress and the people of the Confederate States to prosecute this war till our independence is acknowledged. The third resolution proclaims the readiness of the Government to open negotiations for the establishment of a permanent and an honorable peace upon the basis of independence.

A bill was passed, extending the time for a change of old issue treasury notes until the first of July, 1865.

Nothing of interest in the House while in open session.

Destruction of Yankee Armed Steamers.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 17.—The Virginia has official intelligence, that Lt. Col. Withers, on the 5th inst., captured and burned two armed United States steamers—the *Barren* and *Fawn*, with a quantity of small arms, in Buffalo Shoals of Big Sandy River. On the same day he captured a large amount of military stores at Willowsburg.

Yankee News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 16th has been received. Gold 136 1/2 in New York.

A telegram from Nashville, says Hood's army is still encamped in the vicinity of Florence—on the north side of the river. The condition of the roads prevents active military operations. The rebel army remains comparatively quiet.

The Nashville Whig says Judge Wright of Georgia, recently a member of the Richmond Congress, has passed through Nashville to Washington, to see what can be done towards bringing about peace. [What a whopper.]

Butler, in a speech at New York on Monday evening, said the Government might now produce the olive branch to the rebels, tendering an amnesty to the rebels and their leaders until the 8th of January. If they held out, he would favor unsparing prosecution of the war.

McClellan's resignation has been accepted. Sheridan has been appointed to the position of Gen. Egar of the army of the Potomac, who was severely wounded by sharpshooters on Sunday night.

Liverpool rates of the 5th, say the Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

Spain has sent her ultimatum to Peru: if full satisfaction is not given, a Spanish squadron will seize the republic and destroy her fleet.

METEORIC SHOWERS.

—The Raleigh *Confederate* says astronomers have announced that on the 12th or 13th of this month, a meteoric shower of unusual brilliancy may be looked for.

Did it fall?—*Macon Confederate*.

No; not about here. But if the Georgia papers be true, there were shooting stars—stars changing their base in that locality, on these self-same nights of the 12th and 13th. Perhaps this is what the astronomers meant. How about it?

North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

This body met in Warrenton on Wednesday, 2d inst. The State was generally represented. Delegates from the mountain counties in the West, as well as from the ocean counties in the East, were present; though the delegations were thin, not more than thirty-five or forty ministers present.

Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville, was elected President of the Convention, and J. D. Huffman, Recording Secretary.

The discussion growing out of the report on religious periodicals developed some interesting facts. The *Biblical Recorder*, organ of the Church, has of late years acquired such high character, as has not only placed its existence beyond jeopardy, but has rendered it a paying concern, and its friends ignore any claims for patronage on the ground of charity.

Rev. N. B. Cobb, general agent of army colportage, presented a most interesting report, in which an amount of good was reported, truly refreshing. By the untiring efforts of Mr. Cobb, about \$50,000 have been contributed.

A mass meeting on the subject of Sunday Schools, and in one half of army colportage were held, at both of which interesting addresses were delivered.

The next meeting of the Convention is appointed to be held at Forestville, in November, 1865.

Two New Wars PROJECTED.

The New York *Herald* of the 9th, (for which we are indebted to some unknown friend,) commenting upon Lincoln's re-election, seems to consider it an easy matter now to win back the South, and then it goes for the Monroe doctrine and an army of 100,000 men to march against Canada and another of 100,000 men to march against Mexico; to bring Palmerston and Russell and Louis Napoleon to terms. It says all history teaches that nothing but a foreign war will re-convert the sundry sympathies of a people, and so the South is to be graciously permitted to fight its way back into the good graces of the yankees by joining them in two new wars in place of the present one. The South will ask to be excused. If it must fight any one, by all means let it be the detestable yankee.—*Fay. Obs.*

WHAT GEN. LEE SAYS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Virginia regiments are now very full. Pickett's division is stronger than it ever has been. I am told that Gen. Lee says "Virginia has done nobly in response to the last call, but North-Carolina has done even better." All honor to the old North State.—*Rich. Cor. Charleston Mercury*.

The Henderson (Kentucky) *News* says that the great bulk of the drafted men in Kentucky are going into the rebel service. General Lyon has his headquarters at Paris, Tennessee with seven hundred men and eight pieces of artillery.

Mr. Lincoln was not worth five thousand dollars on the day he was inaugurated. He now confesses that he is worth five millions of dollars!